wounding of two of our boys, one from Co. E and one from Co. H. Our line of breast-works runs right through an orchard, garden and a bouse. These boys went up works runs right through an oreinard, garden and a bouse. These boys went up to the back door of the house and opened it; this door was in rear of the front door, which was open, and out on the path, by the gate, behind a pile of rails, lay a sharp-shooter watching, and the moment he saw the door opened he fired, wounding both these boys. One lost his leg, and the other his arm. Such are the constant scenes in the army here.

By 10 o'clock we had our breastworks combleted, and then went to work to clean

completed, and then went to work to clean out the rebs in our front. Such an awful firing is seldem heard, except in a regular firing is seldem heard, except in a regular battle. It raised an alarm in the rear, and Gens. Thomas, Palmer and Davis, with their staffs rode up, thinking a heavy at-tack was being made on us. It had a good effect on the rebs and almost entirely dried them up. No sooner would one of their sharpshooters dare to fire, than a hundred shots were sent at him. After we had the robs here, bested so we were not afraid to rebs brow-benten so we were not afraid to stick our heads up, it was fun. The boys would start up cheers or any demonstration to annoy the enemy, and would make them shift their positions, and in this way damaged their several skirmish posts.

damaged their several skirmish posts.

In the afternoon we brought up a piece of artiflery, and with it demolished everything to be seen alive in front. The first shot was a surprise to the rets. It struck their dirt pile, throwing up logs and dirt in every direction, and they had not the courage to lay in their pits any longer, but got up and retreated under a heavy fire from our whole line. We had quiet along our front for a while only bothered by an occasional sharpshooter.

ATTACK ON UNION LINE REPULSED.

ATTACK ON UNION LINE REPULSED.

Transadous cannonading and muss-

Tremendous commonading and musketry firing was going on about two miles to our left, and it was with feelings of sus-pense that we listened and wondered what pense that we list and and wondered what was the result. At night we got the news that the reis had made a desperate attempt to break our lines over there had had been completely repulsed after several charges—our loss being about 2,000, while theirs was estimated at 5,000. At dusk we remout akirmishers to see how firings looked in freak of us. We came to the relations and found them all knocked to pices and evidence that they had been handly evacuated; gumeliankets, guins, knopsacks, dead and counded relats were lying around take. The effect of our fire had been torrible on the enemy, and had cleaned out the ground for three quarters of a mile in our froat, and rendered it unexagile. You can imagine what it was like when our regiment alone fired 12 hoves (12,000 rounder of ammunicipal into was aim expressed.)

portion of our army.

Along with this was the painful intelligence that Gen. Met'herson was killed. We were filled with deep gloom; could get no particulars of the battle, but knew it was a desperale one, or the General would get have follow.

We are on the extreme right of the army now, and far from Corps headquarters, so that we are troubled with all kinds of

Vesterday was spent rather quietly with nothing but picket firing in our front. The enemy's lines are about a mile from us and so far they have used no artillery of the. We have strong works and are satis fied if the Johnnies will only try us in them On our left affairs are more lively; we can hear our big guns "barking" all along th incs as far as the sound is to be distin-guished from the musketry firing. Some times a charge is made from one side or the other, and then the rattling and hanging of firearms redoubles. Such engagements would be described by other nations than Americans as battles. Just now we are three and a half miles from Atlanta, and can see it plainty. With the glass, I can minutely inspect the churches, houses; can see the people in their doors and win-

has not been fighting us enough to suit their Government. Hood seems to be "pitching in," intending to either drive us away or ruin his army. We are perfectly satisfied to have them try us a while, for we have been butting up against their opened, and we hall their change of tactics with great satisfaction. It is much nicer to stand behind our dirt piles and shoot through a head log, than to charge through undermost exposed to a storm of bullets. The rebels will have to do something pretty soon, for if they keep falling back, we are bound to get Atlanta. If they want us to leave they will have to drive us at a fearful cost to their army. The drawbasek to our good spirits is the lamented death of McPherson. He was the next best man to Gen. Thomas. Sherman considered him his best executive officer.

the rebs can now boast that Gen The weather is hot, but we seek relief in the "vast, unlimited contiguity" of shade which abounds here so extensively. We were told when we got to the river we would a "beautiful open country" to Atlanta We haven't seen it yet. Everywhere is forest. We see but few houses, and they are surrounded by small corn patches. and all deserted. The phrase "headquar-ters in the field" should be changed to "the woods" to suit this region. Our position is but a mile from the railroad, and the rest of the army is on our left. Hope to be able to write from Atlanta next time.

CANTON, I.L., Jan. 25, 1900.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will write to you, and say I thank you very much for the butter knife, sugar shell, and the books, and have received them all right, and will raise another club some time. The name of my father is John E. Brick, of Co. H. 17th IB. JULIA P. BRICK. JULIA P. BRICK.

(To be continued.)

IN CONGRESS.

Synopsis of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

In the Senate on Feb. 27 consideration of the Quay case was resumed.

Later Senator Depeny with all the force at his command argued the advantages of the acquisition of the Philippines, defended the Republican position, and drew with masterly skill a picture of the future of the United States as it will develop under the stimulus of larger territory.

In the Senate on Feb. 27 consideration of the majority party.

As passed, the bill reads:

"Whereas the people of Porto Kieo have been deprived of markets for a larger portion of their products, and have lost property and crops by severe and unusual storms, whereby they are impoverished and most representation of the United States as it will develop under the stimulus of larger territory.

In the Senate on Feb. 27 consideration of the majority party.

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"Whereas the people of Porto Kieo have been deprived of markets for a larger portion of their products, and have lost property and crops by severe and unusual storms, whereby they are impoverished and meets the requirements of a very necessitions situation as to regenue, but raises a most important question, which never will be "Whereas temporary revenue is never."

the stimulus of larger territory.

In the course of his speech he said: "The markets for the products of our farms and factories accessible by the Atlantic Ocean will soon be filled. But across the Pacific triangle." are limitless opportunities. Within a dis-tance from Manda not much greater than Havana from New York live 900,000,000 of people, purchasing now annually from all nations, of the things which we produce, to the sum of a thousand millions of dollars, of which we furnish five percent. And yet, with our Pacific coast and its enterprising

China, seizing Asiatic principalities and madly building milroads across the confi-ments of Asia and Africa. By victorious war and triumphant diplomacy we are in our own territory within casy reach, at Manila, of China, Siam, Korea, Annam, the Ena Indies, and Japan, Without war or entangling alliances we will have equal rights with other nations to the ports of the Orient, with all that it means for the demonstrated superiority of our summidemonstrated amperiority of our manu-factures and the surplus harvests of our

on over all National matters, except age relating to Admiralty.

The discussion of the amendment con-

ned for two hours and a half. Morgan, in concluding a long speech, de-clared that he would prefer to see the bill defeated rather than to have it passed in ts present erippled and emasculated form. He had assisted in the preparation of the bill, but it had been amended out of form and he would advise the people of Hawaii remain as they are for a hundred years rather than accept such a plan of govern-

Mr. McLaurin, in accordance with notice previously given by him, addressed the Senate on the Philippine question, saying that he is decidedly in favor of the retention of the Philippiness. He described the future progress and prosperity of the Nation which he said would result from expansion, and quoted statements made by a number of and the early part of the present century, as showing that they foresaw just such a condition of affairs as now exists and adcondition of affairs as now exists and au-vised the acquisition of new territory. Mr. McLaurin said he strongly depre-cated the position which the Democratic party had taken in making the Philippine

that domand. Will the United States before of the Committee has established united States, the Committee has established united States couries, the ports are bolding them, and I believe the Southern that the states parts, and in every way the Committee has determined that the states and manufacturers will sustain the presence of the United States. And the Presence of the United States and of its flag, the emblem of human freedom, progress, and civilization, will carry to the millions in the Orient unnumbered bless. Proposed the Committee has determined that the island of the United States and of its flag, the emblem of human freedom, progress, and civilization, will carry to the millions in the Orient unnumbered bless. United States. millions in the Orient unnumbered bless-ings, which in the coming years will be for cir betterment and amelioration, and will

ing quantities of diseased germs. You cannot change Nature, but you can aid her by keeping the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this as nothing else can. Resure to get Hood's, because



posed by Mr. McCall, and by the vote of 162 to 172 defeated the motion offered by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Megas. In the course of the consideration of the bill in the Committee of the Whole, from 11 to 3 o clock, it was amended in accordance with the recommendations of the conference of Republicans Monday night, and this secured the support of the great bulk of the majority profess. In not hold them as subjects, and we therefore adopted theorem citizen. The was the desire of the committee to give the inhabitants of Ports Rico all the rights the country thought they ought to have. Mr. Foraker discussed at length the tright of vote, but that in its buld sense.

of this set the same tariffs, customs, and duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported into Porto Rico

onsumption or sale upon payment of a tax

consumption or sale upon payment of a fax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandize of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamps or stamps to be purchased and provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and to be procured from the Collector of Internal Revenue at or most convenient to be performent actions with merchanical

nue, customs, and envigation laws, and provides for the election of a Delegate to

represent the islands in Congress.
The debate on the bill was interrupted by Mr. Foraker, Chairman of the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, who re-ported back from that committee the Porto Rican bill, passed Wednesday in the House with an amendment substituting for it the Porto Rico a Territorial form of Government. The substitute was also amended so as to make the tariff on Porto Rican trade 15 per cent., as the House bill provides, instead of the original rate of 25 per cent. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, offered a new

section, declaring that nothing in the bill shall be construed as a pledge or promise that the Territory of Hawaii will at any time in the future be admitted as a State or attached to any State; but his amend-

In the House routine matter principally occupied the members. Two corrections were made in the votes of the day before on the Porto Rican bill. Mr. Snodgrass (Tean.) explained that he had voted to re-commit and Mr. De Vries (Cal.) that he had voted against the motion

cover with the streets and rifles pits.

A bathery of 20 pound Parrott guas are now at work, and it is said our shells are reaching the city, but I cannot tell from our position.

Railread engines and trains are running all the time, and their movements denote preaching who are the control of the Philippines we hold the key of the Eastern situation. We need not refly solely apon treaty rights to secure the open door, but can demand equal commercial opportantity with other nations, and, if necessary, with the vantage ground we have, ascert that demand. Will the United States of the United States, and in every way the control of the United States, and in every way the

conduce to the perpetuity and glory of our free institutions and the commercial supremacy of the Nation."

The House the Porto Rican bill was commercial with the House the House the Porto Rican bill was commercial with the House the House the House the House th

their betterment and amelioration, and will conduce to the perpetuity and glory of our free institutions and the commercial surpremacy of the Nation."

In not going to vote for any bill that does not give the people absolute control of their passed by a vote of 172 to 161. On the limit of the new of the Nation. The substitute of Indiana, Fielcher and Heatwole, of Minnesota: Littlefield, of Maine, Lorimer, of Illinois, and McCall, of Massachusetts, Republicans, voted against the bill, and Representative Darcy and Meyer, of Louisaina; De Vreas, of California, and Sibley, of Pennsylvania, Democrats, in its favor. Before the final vote the House had refused by a vote of 150 to 174 to substitute the original Pavne Free Trade bill, pro
"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

"Nature Bost of the world stands still. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its tide of vigor. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its tide of vigor. If you are edil, the blood is varong and carries increasing quantities of diseased germs. You can
in the House had be reported in the should be accorded to the people in the deal of the people in the peop ate any obligation on the United States | mean, admit Porto Rico as a State; nor shall no harmful drugs, but are composed of establishment and immintenance of a valuable digestives, which act promptly overnment under such conditions interfere upon the food caten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspensia with the sovereignty of the United States over Porto Rico and the inhabitants thereof.
Mr. Foraker said there was nothing remarkable about the bill, as Mr. Teller saw
it, except that the inhabitants of the island
were treated in the bill as citizens of the

"The Committee," said Mr. Foraker, "considered the status of the people carefully, and concluded that the inhabitants of the Island of Porto Rico must be citi-successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach cant to treat our own as aliens; we should troubles.

are unable to pay internal revenue and direct taxes; and

"Whereas temporary revenue is necessary for their schools, their roads, and their internal improvement, and the administration of their government; Now, therefore, be it emacked, etc.

"That the provisions of this net shall apply to the Island of Porto Rico and to the adjacent islands, and waters of the rotted islands east of the 74th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, which were estable to the United States by the Government of Spain by treaty concluded April 11, 1899, and the name Porto Rico as used in this net, shall be held to include not only the islands of that name, but all adjacent islands as Spain by treaty concluded April 11, 1899, and the name Porto Ricc as used in this set, shall be held to include not only the island; of that mane, but all adjacent islands as aforesaid.

That are and after the passage Philippines on the same terms we go there with our altern merchandise, there with our ships and our merchandise, there will be an overthrow at once of our entire protective policy and system unless we have

were demanded at 2500. A We came to the processor and the agreement of the form of the complex o

In the House bills relating to the District of Columbia occupied the day.

In the House bills relating to the District of Columbia occupied the day.

Their losses were heavy. The Brilyddite shells caused fearful havee. S

A Motor-car Gun.

A motor-car gun has been tried by Maj. Davidson, of the United States Army. The car is driven by a Duryea motor and mounts a Colt quick-firing automatic gun, firing 500 shots a minute. The cartridges were found, one dead and the other wounded are seven millimeters U. M. C., with smokeless power and nickel-jacketed bullets, having that her husband would not let her go are seven millimeters U. M. C., with smooth less power and nickel-jacketed bullets, have that her husband would not let her less power and nickel-jacketed bullets, have because she was such a good shot. She because she was such a good shot. She less power and nickel-jacketed bullets, having a velocity of 2,000 feet a second. The fuel tank is under the floor and practically bullet proof. The gun has a sighting range of 2,000 yards. The U. S. Army also has a "motor scout" and motor army also has a "motor scout" and motor army of the beleaguered garrison; cheer upon cheer ran from post to post and staff officers, civilians, and soldiers flocked to great them. At the ford of the Klip River

FRIED ONIONS

In the Senate on March 2 the Senate Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon Was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history fur-ther records that his favorier dish was fried calons; his death from cancer of stomach

of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach." Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the The Memorial Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, New York City, held its food, and to call any eathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and

Ladysmith Relieved-Vigorous Prosecution of the War to Continue by the British.

The people of England have been in a state of jubilation for several days as a result of the surrender of Cronje, as

This was not the thing on which the heart of the Nation was set. Those bloody de-fects in Natal, disease smoothing disease, have wounded British pride as it neve suffered before in this generation, and if upon all articles imported into Porto Rico from porta other than those of the United States which are required by law to be collected upon articles imported into the United States from foreign countries.

"Sec. 3. That on and after the passage of this world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and from there to come here or now world being permitted to go into the Philippines, and track to forture and extract the provision of the source of the nearly 10,000 men who had them and read to this."

The President was right, and this bill to the provision lead to this.

The President was right, dearest wish of every Englishman for and existent will be shapped at once for free irial, on Porto Rican products.

"The President was right, and this bill is wrong," he had. "I don't want my territory where the Constitution does not follow the flag. We cannot discriminate against any section of our own causity. If our principles of free government are not broad actought to cover my territory under the flag."

Extended arguments in favor of the seating of Senator Quny were made latered by Senator Hour and Senator Edwars.

In the House an important matter was considered, when a surprise was sprung in the receipt of the following message from the President:

"Since the exneuntion of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th day of October, 1898, the United States the dutien fixed by the Diagley net and all the situation was received on products coming from that is the receipt of the following message from the Spanish forces on the 18th day of October, 1898, the United States the dutien fixed by the Diagley net and anomaling to \$2,005,455.88 and will contrary and a composite regiment, entered Ladysin the last night, The country and a composite regiment, entered Ladysin the last night, The country

Senator Tener spoke on the huancial bill.

The pension appropriation bill, amounting to \$145,245,230, passed the Senate.

Senator Carter, of Montana, addressed the Senate, stating why he would vote for the scating of Senator Quay,

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, offered an amendment to the Ports Rican bill. the Senate, stating why he would vote for the scatting of Senator Quay.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, offered an amendment to the Porto Rican bill. Its effect is to have the tariff laws of the United States applied to Porto Rica upon foreign imports, but allows absolute free trade between the United States and Porto Rica. They had not heard of Commundant Cronje's they had not heard of Commundant Cronje's and they refused to believe it. of the Boer wounded were quite yellow from the effects of the lyddite fumes. The women remained in the trenches with the men until within three hours of

> greet them. At the ford of the Klip River women with children in their arms tear-fully pressed forward to grasp the hands of the gallant band. Sisters and brothers friends and re'allives met again. It was the most moving scene I have ever wit-

nessed.

Since the investment the total casualties were: Killed or died of wounds 24 officers and 235 mm; died of disease, 6 officers and 340 mm; wounded, 70 officers and 520 mm. exclusive of white civilians and natives NO DISCLOSURE OF ROBERTS'S PLANS. There was some fighting with portions of

Forto Recair products brought into the United States.

Further along, Mr. Teller said; "I would not be alarmed if we should speak of the Province" of Porto Rico. But I say that the onion uses not stand alone in this respect. And article of food that is not thoroughly digitated becomes a source simultaneous invasion of the Free State.

Province of Porto Rico. But I say that free onions or beef-sigak.

The New York Memorial Committee

nnual meeting in the Grand Opera House in Feb. 19. Two hundred delegates repre-senting the 54 Posts were in attendance. Resolutions of sympathy and condolence Commander-in-Chief Shaw on the death of his wife were adopted, and bills at Albany and Washington affecting the rights of veterans were approved, and the Com-mittee on Legislation instructed to use covery effort to secure their passage. The following officers were eleved; Chairman, Co. J. A. Goulden; Vice Chairman, Co. L. Edward Gilon and Capt. Michael McNally; Sec., Gen. E. J. Atkinson; Cor. Sec., John Mulligan; Treas., Col. David S. Brown, Grand Marshal, Maj. E. T. Greenfeld; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Barry; Auditing Committee, Thos. Moore, Thos. E. Powell, and James Eckstein.

Missouri Encamon ent.



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STRANGE MENTAL POWERS

HOW PEOPLE ARE INFLUENCED.

Startling Words from the Committee Appointed to Investigate Hypnotism for the Benefit of Journal Readers.

[FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL.]



JULG SHENRY SULAF A.





Hypnotism is no longer a myth, a fanciful creation of the mind, but a reality, a ost potent power, capable of producing infinite good. For the purpose of ascertaining a exact value of this much-talked-of power a committee, composed of a physician, a ell-kown jurist, a prominent minister, and a leading railroad man, was appointed to stigate Hypnotism.

The committee carried on a series of investigations in regard to the power of

hypnotism to influence the actions and deads of people in the everyday walks of life.

The first step taken by the members of the committee was to master the science in every detail, so that they might state from personal experience the good or evil this strange power might produce. They wrote the New York Institute of Science, of Rochester, N. Y., the greatest school of Hypnotism and Occult Sciences in the world, and received full and complete instructions in regard to how hypnotism may be used to influence treatly in hardeness the results.

and received full and complete instructions in regard to how hypnotism may be used to influence people in business, how to use it in treating diseases, etc., etc. In a few days they mastered these instructions and were full-fledged hypnotists.

It was clearly demonstrated that hypnotism may be employed so that the person operated upon is entirely unconscious of the fact that he is Leing influenced; and, all things considered, the committee regard it as the most valuable discovery of medern times. A knowledge of it is essential to one's success in life and well-being in society.

Dr. Lincoln says, after a thorough investigation, that he considers it the most marvelous therapeutic or curative agent of modern times.

Judge Schafer, although a legal light, turned his attention to healing the sick, and in a few treatments he completely curred. John F. Myers of Florington V. I. of a light for the side of the si

Judge Schafer, although a legal light, turned his attention to healing the sick, and in a few treatments he completely cared John E. Myers, of Flemington, N. J., of a strange malady that had kept him bedfast for nine years, and which the doctors said must surely kill him. Judge Schafer's fame spread for miles around, and hundre a of people applied to him for treatment.

Mr. Stoufer performed the astonishing feat of hypnotising Mr. Cunningham, of Pueblo, Col., at a distance of several blacks. He also hypnotized an aged gentleman, and had him run through the streets shouling "Rej-hot peanuts for sale," Mr. Stoufer says it is indiscensible to one's hundred success.

t is indispensable to one's business success. Rev. Paul Weller says that every minister and every mother should understand sypnotism for the benefit they can be to those with whom they are brought in daily

In speaking of this marvelous power. President Elliot, of Harvard College, said to the graduates: "Young gentlemen, there is a subtle power lying latent in each of you, which few of you have developed, but which, when developed, might make a man irresistible. It is called Personal Magnetism, or Hypnotism. I advise you to master it."

The New York Institute of Science has just issued 10,000 copies of a book which fully explains all the secrets of this marvelous power, and gives explicit directions for becoming a practical hypnotist, so that you can employ the force without the knowledge of any other particular and the secrets of the secret of the secrets of the secre

dge of any one. Anybody can learn. Success guaranteed.

The book also contains a full report of the members of the committee.* It will be ent absolutely free to any one who is interested. A Postal card will bring it. Write

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